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1426-ly

MEDICAL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Local and Visiting Physicians Meet
With Board of Health

DR. ALVAREZ'S PAPER ON LEPROSY.

Organization of Health Board and Its
Labors—Leprosy Experiments—Quarantine
and Fumigation Measures—Brain Disease Treated—Session Today

It was the generally accepted theory in this country that leprosy is contagious. Dr. Wood felt confident a cure would be found for the disease in time, and urged continual experiments. The islands should be able to furnish other countries valuable assistance in treatment of the disease.

Dr. Day endorsed the remarks of Dr. Wood, and explained the methods employed in fumigation and quarantine. The present arrangement though crude, was efficient. He hoped the Government would soon inaugurate a system more in keeping with the requirements. Strict precautions were necessary in order to prevent pestilence from Oriental points.

At this point President Smith expressed the desire of President Dole to meet the visitors. He suggested the propriety of calling on the President the following morning. Dr. Wood asked that the President be invited to the banquet that evening. Mr. Smith replied that if the President's duties would admit of his acceptance of the late invitation he would, no doubt, be pleased to accept. If not, arrangements could be made for Friday forenoon. The afternoon would be spent in showing the visitors around; the start for the settlement being made at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

Dr. Alvarez read the following paper on "Suggestions on the Treatment of Leprosy."

Leprosy began to attract my attention twenty years ago. I was then living in Havana, Cuba, in the vicinity of the St. Lazarus Hospital, an institution devoted to the care of lepers who are unable to earn a living. As there is no law of segregation in Cuba the lepers spend their time on the sidewalks begging for alms. Their husky voices, mutilated hands and grotesque faces have produced a lasting impression on my mind.

It was my intention some years ago to visit Mexico and to investigate several cases of leprosy said to have been cured with native medicines, but owing to the danger to life and property from highwaymen and Indians, I was compelled to abandon my trip on reaching Chihuahua. This disappointment served to stimulate my desire for knowledge in regard to the treatment of leprosy in Spanish-American. Now, besides correspondence, I receive nearly all the medical journals published in Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Republic Argentina, Brazil, France and Italy. Leprosy is more or less prevalent in all the countries named, and in Brazil, Colombia and some parts of Mexico the disease is endemic.

Many cases reported as cured with native medicines, but owing to the diagnosis of leprosy was not made by an experienced physician previous to the treatment. There are, however, some cases reported by competent authorities which deserve our confidence, and among them is one from Brazil, cured by the use of a plant called by Brazilians *gojopho*. The patient cured was a sister of a prominent physician of Rio de Janeiro, and was treated by a physician in charge of a hospital for lepers.

As you all know, the bacilli of leprosy was discovered years ago by Dr. Hansen of Norway, a son-in-law of the late Dr. Danielson, the highest authority on leprosy. That the cause of leprosy is the bacillus of Hansen is no longer disputed, and you all will agree with me that the task before us now is to find the means of destroying this old enemy of mankind without injuring the patient.

Much time and labor have been consumed in vain efforts to cultivate the bacilli of leprosy in artificial media in the hope that an antitoxin would be obtained which would control the disease. While admitting that bacteriology has greatly increased our knowledge of many diseases and our means to conquer them, I believe that *teprin* would be of no value as a therapeutic agent to cure the disease. I base my belief on the fact that leprosy is not a self-limited disease, consequently we cannot render the patient immune by increasing the quantity of toxins in his body. This opinion finds support in all the experiments made by different observers with the supposed *teprin*, for all gave negative results. I hold the same opinion in regard to tuberculin, in which tuberculin often aggravates the disease. The failure of tuberculin to cure tuberculosis is not due to lack of experience of its eminent author, the most accomplished bacteriologist that the world has produced; his efforts would probably have been crowned with complete success if tuberculosis were a self-limited disease.

While our knowledge of the aetiology, pathology and diagnosis of leprosy has increased greatly during the last few years, there is little improvement in the treatment, the most important branch of medicine. Notwithstanding the claim of Melcher and Ortman that they have succeeded in communicating this disease to animals by means of inoculations, numerous experiments always with negative results, prove that leprosy is a disease peculiar to man, and that animals possess complete immunity which closes one of the best fields for bacteriological and therapeutic research.

Our efforts in therapeutics ought to consist mainly of well-conducted experiments with some of the drugs of the pharmacopoeia, and with the large number of medicinal plants which possess the reputation of curing leprosy in the hands of the indigenous races of Mexico, Central and South America. Many of the improved patients would

have been cured had they remained long enough in the hospital. There were from forty to fifty relapses, the majority occurring among those improved.

Dr. Danielson's authority cannot be disputed. He has devoted fifty years of his life to the study of leprosy. The bacilli of Hansen were discovered in his laboratory and with his aid, and his contributions to the literature of leprosy are very numerous and very valuable.

I feel confident that the day is not far distant when we will have a specific remedy for this disease. The interest taken in leprosy wherever the disease prevails is greater now than at any previous period of the world's history. A meeting of the first medical congress of Colombia was held in Bogota last year. A prize of \$500 had been offered for the best essay on leprosy, and was awarded to Dr. Gabriel J. Castaneda. Would it be advisable for our Government, following the example of Colombia, to offer a prize

RELATION OF BRAIN TO SOUL.

Is Not the Brain Identical With the Mind?

SOURCE OF ACTIVITY OF NERVES

Correlation Between Mental Characteristics and Cerebral Peculiarities—Discourse of Mrs Frear Before Students of Psychology—Grey Brain Fibre

One of the most interesting articles delivered before the Psychological division of the Honolulu Teachers' Association, was the paper by Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear on "The Relation of Soul Activity to Brain Growth." At the request of many of those interested in the work, the article is given in full below:

An able thinker and student of science said the other day that he would not write a page on so deep and unexplored a subject as the one before us, with less than ten years of study as a guarantee. But whatever one might or might not do from choice as regards floating a theory, we are in spite of ourselves plunged headlong into a whirlpool of discussion on the relation of soul activity to brain growth. Yonder are some who have gone under, victims to thought. Others are manfully stemming the tide beating back waves of materialism—yet striving after a rational plank. Our heads may swim but we shall be in good company.

It is a long time since a writer asked, what is your life? and answered himself, it is but a breath that vanishes away. All down the ages men have been trying to understand themselves. Self has seemed to these thinkers to be separate from body. It has been given us its habitat heart, liver, bowels and, more recently, and permanently, brain. Numerous experiments have been performed on animals to see how far brain and brain alone is the organ of psychic action. A decapitated snake was seen to turn and move rapidly in the direction of its hole. Another decapitated snake raised itself into the attitude of attack and struck its murderer (with such precision and force as to render the man unconscious from the shock of this ghastly performance). Frogs and pigeons have performed the functions of life naturally after their brains have been removed, and young ducks, mothered by a hen, upon the entire removal of brain, and introduction to water for the first time have shown their ability to swim.

Moreover anencephalic children (those born without cerebrum or cerebellum) have lived as long as four days, have breathed naturally, suckled, swallowed, opened and shut their eyes, shown aversion to bitter taste, and influence of light by dilation of pupils. Again actions on the part of normal human beings during sleep, or in the state called familiarly "absence of mind," have led some thinkers to lay stress on the idea that grey matter wherever found and not brain only, is the organ of mind. Physicians claim, however, that all the earliest acts of human infants are uncerebral. Moreover the early death of anencephalic beings would seem to show that, to the human animal at least, brain is necessary for the prolongation of existence and for the execution of mental dictates. Brain, then, rather than heart, liver or spleen is conceived to be the seat of mental function.

But why do we say "seat of mind" or "organ of mind?" Is not brain identical with mind? We say crudely that we see with our eyes and feel with our fingers, but we know that really excitations in eyes and fingers are carried by nerves to the brain. Now, do not our sensations or purposes of action originate there? In the brain are found hundreds of millions of nerve cells with their marvelous and intricate connections all complete. Says one thinker: "There are abundant means of physical reflection to serve all the purposes of mental reflection."

John Fiske writes: "The physical organs in connection with whose activity consciousness is manifested, are the upper and outer parts of the brain—the cerebrum and cerebellum."

The impressions received by the cerebrum and cerebellum are waves of molecular disturbance sent up along centripetal nerves from the lower centres, and presently drafted off along centrifugal nerves back to the lower centres, thus causing the myriad movements which make up our active life. Now there is no consciousness except where molecular disturbance is generated in the cerebrum and cerebellum faster than it can be drafted off to the lower centres. It is the surplus of molecular disturbance remaining in the cerebrum and cerebellum, and reflected back and forth among these cells, that affords the physical condition for the manifestation of consciousness. Memory, judgment, emotion, reason and volition begin with this retention of a surplus of molecular motion in the highest centres. As we survey the vertebrate sub kingdom of animals, we find that as this surplus increases, the surface of the highest centres increases in area."

In these words concerning molecular action, and do all the experiments of physiological psychologists have a materialistic stamp? By no means. Let us notice that the great students and men we can make out in investigation and do our own reasoning, we must be content in all these matters with second-hand information; these great students, we repeat, lay claim to the correlation, and correlation is a way of psychical and physical interaction. To quote again from Fiske, in the "Destiny of Man":

"The only thing which cerebral physiology tells us when studied with the aid of molecular physics is against the materialist. For as it goes, it tells us that living the present life, although thought and feeling

are always manifested in connection with a peculiar form of matter, yet by no possibility can thought and feeling be in any sense the products of matter. Nothing could be more grossly unscientific than the famous remark of Cabanis, that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. It is not even correct to say that thought goes on in the brain. What goes on in the brain is an amazingly complex series of molecular movements, with which thoughts and feelings are in some unknown way correlated, not as effects or causes, but as concomitants."

What is the real relation between soul activity and brain growth is, like the growth of oats, peas, beans and barley, of which we sing in our infant days, something which "You, nor I, nor nobody knows." Correlations and analogies are, however, very interesting, and we may be profited by turning our attention to some facts which have been discovered, and to their suggestiveness.

There is a general notion which must still prevail broadly that directly connected with size of brain must be amount of intelligence. This must be taken broadly, however, as further study will show. With Fiske again for our authority we learn that cerebrum and cerebellum are entirely wanting in the amphioxus, which is the lowest vertebrate animal. In fishes they are smaller than the optic lobes. "In such a highly organized fish as the halibut, which weighs about as much as an average-sized man, the cerebrum is smaller than a melon seed." These rudiments of cerebral hemispheres found in fishes are larger in amphibia, more developed still in birds, while in mammals they increase and grow backward, until in man the cerebellum is covered by them. Conformably to this cerebral development is an increase of intelligence. Says Dr. Mandley: "Carp will collect to be fed at the sound of a bell, thus giving evidence of the association of two simple ideas, and a shark suspicious of mischief will avoid the baited hook. In birds the manifestations of intelligence are much greater, and the tricks which some of them may be taught are truly marvellous; nor are simple emotional exhibitions wanting amongst them."

"In mammals a gradual advance in intelligence may be traced from very lowly manifestations up to those highest forms of brute wisdom which assuredly differ only in degree from the lowest forms of human intelligence."

Dr. Mandley speaks also of the general rule of greater intelligence co-existent with greater brain among men. But now we come to some remarkable and startling facts. Huxley writes:

"The difference in weight of brain between the highest and the lowest man is far greater, both relatively and absolutely, than that between the lowest man and the highest ape. The latter is represented by say 12 oz. of cerebral substance absolutely, or by 32.2 relatively, but as the largest recorded human brain weighed between 63 and 66 oz., the former difference is represented by more than 33 oz. absolutely, or by 65.3% relatively."

Again, from another source, we learn that an average European child four years of age has a brain twice as large as that of an adult gorilla.

The human brain is relatively heavier than that of any animal larger than a cat, in which the brain is fissured. The average weight of the adult human brain according to Ivan is 44 oz. avoird for the female, and 49.4 for the male, but exceptions occur. Some female brains are larger than some male brains. Absolute brain weight should be taken rather than relative, for we have not learned that this people are overwhelmingly brainy. Tall people, moreover, have heavier brains. Examples, however, bring us to the conclusion that this is not an unvarying indication of mental power.

Louis Agassiz, Schiller, Cuvier and Turgeneff had brains decidedly above the average weight. Gambetta, Dante, Liebig, and, moreover, some unintellectual people, had high brain weight.

The average of twenty-four American brains was 52.06 oz.

The average of one hundred and forty seven negro brains was 46.95 oz. An idiot's brain seldom weighs over twenty-three ounces.

Daniel Webster's brain weighed 63.2 oz. The size of his cranium, the largest on record, was one hundred and twenty two cubic inches. The cranial capacity of the Teutonic family, including English, Germans and Americans, is ninety two cubic inches.

That of the Australian and Hottentot is seventy five cubic inches.

The human brain reaches its maximum weight in proportion to the rest of the body between the ages of 14 and 20 years in both sexes, and then continues to decrease through life. While intelligence is rapidly increasing from 20 to 60 years of age, the brain is diminishing.

The time that a man knows most is from 70 to 80, but then his brain is smaller than when he was a boy between 7 and 14—the time when he thought he knew the most.

Something, then, besides weight must be considered as index for mental ability. One authority makes the following statement:

"The intelligence of an animal depends principally upon the size of the brain in proportion to the size of the body, the size of the cerebrum, and also upon the number of convolutions and the complexity of its structure."

This is general true of men. The human infant has a very large brain, relatively speaking, but what it possesses in size it lacks in organization. Its convolutions are not many, nor deep. The appearance is like that of an ape's brain.

Now it is true that the head of a child stops growing at the age of 7 years, think how the growth of brain for years afterward must multiply the convolutions. This appears to have been signified in regard to soul activity.

Once in a while John Fiske says: "If we take into account the creases of the cerebral surface, he finds that between the brain of Shakespeare and that of an Australian savage would doubtless be fifty times greater than the difference between the Australian brain and that of a orangutan."

Scientists have found a nearly constant relation between the extent of surface presented by the brain of each genus of mammals and the amount of intelligence displayed by it, as well as in different individuals of the same species.

But, however many rules may be

found, they must be general rules. There are numerous and striking exceptions to nearly all. The brain is perishable, and upon the skulls of prehistoric man theories only can be laid.

Nothing could be more grossly unscientific than the famous remark of Cabanis, that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. It is not even correct to say that thought goes on in the brain. What goes on in the brain is an amazingly complex series of molecular movements, with which thoughts and feelings are in some unknown way correlated, not as effects or causes, but as concomitants."

"Over and over we find it true, Little head, little wit, Elg head not a bit."

We sometimes find, as in Webster, "Giant brain and giant soul;" and again we have the man of whom Goldsmith wrote,

"and still the wonder grew That one small head could carry all he knew."

The phrenologist's location of faculties by bumps must be spurned by men of science, but localization of brain is a field of increasing scientific interest, and one we may long to pursue to practical advantage.

(See article on "Some Curiosities of Thinking" in Popular Science Monthly, April, 1895.)

Here let us quote from two physicians,

"1. Different areas of the surface of the brain have functions peculiarly and exclusively their own: a map of vast territories, each of which is independent in function, but still capable of concerted action."

"2. Each of these areas has to be separately educated."

"3. Some parts of the brain develop more rapidly than others."

"4. The higher mental faculties, such as judgment, reason, self-control, etc., require the concerted action of different parts of the brain's surface."

And again,

"For the determination of the correlation between mental characteristics and cerebral peculiarities, it is desirable that the brains of well known persons of marked idiosyncrasies should be carefully preserved and thoughtfully studied. Among the individuals best adapted to subserve this object are college professors, who have usually somewhat sharply defined capacities and attainments and are the subjects of prolonged and discriminating observation and discussion among their trustees, colleagues and students. No professor's brain should be lost to neurological science."

In comparing brains and especially cerebrums, the following data are desirable but seldom all attainable:

1. Absolute weight after removal of the dura.

2. Relative weight, i.e. in comparison with the body.

3. Weight of cerebrum including the thalamus.

4. Form (very difficult to determine upon the fresh brain.)

5. Degree of fissuration.

6. Depth of fissure.

7. Age.

8. Sex.

10. Cause of death, etc."

In passing many helpful articles in recent magazines on psychological studies we would call attention to one of interest in the February, 1895, number of the Educational Review. Let us reach after suggestions in this time of much study and weariness of the flesh and no conclusion of the whole matter, for in spite of all discoveries we are still groping after true keys to open doors of knowledge.

After all research, we must come back to the old Greek myth of Psyche in her beautiful palace, that house not made with hands, if we would have the true image before us of soul and brain. This house has all and more than the modern improvements. Telephones, telegraphs, electric batteries, electric-light waiters are more than outdone. Noiseless and invisible servants wait upon Psyche, spring to meet her every wish, to execute her every command. Instantaneous maps are made, nerve tracks are traced, more wonderful than any automatic meteorological chart, showing graphically, although still in many instances interpreted hieroglyphics, the record of her earthly life. Nay, more, greater, are the labarins of her home as it expands for her growth than those of the chamberlain nautes—convolutions more beautiful follow her work than the marvellous designs of the coral polyp.

But a vapor of mystery envelopes the place and it is holy. Science may draw near—may even touch the house—but she may not know it, nor may she see the mistress. The hand of God lifts not the mystic veil. Psyche is immortal and her house is divine.

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QUEEN VICTORIA.

British residents of Honolulu and many residents who are not British will celebrate today the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, etc. Queen Victoria was born May 24, 1819 and succeeded her uncle King William IV, June 20, 1837. On February 10, 1840, she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861. She is now in the fifty-seventh year of her reign. The Queen has had sixty-eight children, grand children and great grand children of whom fifty-nine are living and nine are dead. British Commissioner Hawes will hold a reception at the British Consulate this afternoon from two to six. A general invitation is given to the public. In the evening the various British societies will hold a social dance at Independence Park.

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MARSHAL HITCHCOCK RETURNS,

Has Had a Good Time and Time to Rest.

Finds Coffee Planters Happy and Political Prisoners Ditto—Japanese Cutting Affairs.

Hale and hearty and ready for business Marshal Hitchcock, accompanied by his wife, returned Tuesday on the Kinau from his well earned vacation in and about his old home at Hilo, Hawaii.

The Marshal has been keeping his eyes and ears open during his absence, besides laying up a good stock of reserve energy for future use. He was seen by a representative of this paper last evening and spoke very pleasantly of the incidents of his vacation. While on a tour up the Volcano road he took a Japanese in hand who attacked a woman on Mason's place with a hatchet, cutting her severely about the head. Dr. Moore attended the woman who will probably recover, though disfigured for life. A reward of \$25 was offered for the arrest of the man, who is charged with assault with intent to kill. After his capture he admitted to a Buddhist priest his attention of killing the woman, expressing the opinion that she must surely be dead by that time.

Mr. Hitchcock visited among the coffee planters and found them all hopeful and their trees in good condition. At Mason's the night worm is doing some damage. This grub burrows in the day and carries on its devastation at night.

The political prisoners are working contentedly, but believe that somebody is soon coming to their assistance. Some believe they will be pardoned on the Fourth of July, while others think relief will come in some other form. The natives of North and South Kona are loyal to the Government.

Work on sugar plantations is moving along smoothly and the cane fields are in good condition. The Hamakua Japanese celebrated the peace treaty on the 11th. A hard earthquake was experienced at the 23-mile post on the Volcano road the 17th. The Volcano is dead but shows signs of activity in the near future. The Marshal had nothing to say about the changes in his office, but said he was glad to get back to Honolulu and felt ready for hard work if it is needed.

DECORATION DAY.

Grand Army Post Preparing for Appropriate Celebration.

Decoration Day will be celebrated on a grander scale this year than ever before. The Grand Army post have begun preparations for the event and, in connection with the Government, the occasion is to be made memorable.

Programmes are being prepared and will be ready for announcement by tomorrow. Invitations will be delivered today to Admiral Beardslee, Captain Cotton, officers of the Philadelphia, members of the cabinet, Colonel McLean and officers of the National Guard. Captain Cotton will be asked to allow Grand Army veterans under his command to parade with the local post.

Admiral Beardslee has signified his intention of doing everything possible to make the occasion a success. A large contingent will land from the Philadelphia and participate in the exercises.

The Government will join in decorating graves of Kalalau heroes. The Hawaiian and flagship bands will furnish music.

The procession will form at Harmony hall, King street, and the line of march started promptly at 2:30.

Invitation to the general public will be given through the press.

IN MEMORIAM.

Preamble and Resolutions Passed on Death of Jerry Simonson.

At a meeting of Division 5, Citizens Guard, held on the 21st day of May, A.D. 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from life our brother and comrade in arms, JEREMIAH VANDERBILT SIMONSON, late Sergeant of Squad No. 8, Citizens Guard, a body organized during the Hawaiian rebellion for the protection of the lives and property of our fellow citizens, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this division, deeply deplored the untimely death of one who took a prominent and active part in all their acts and deliberations, feel it incumbent on them to pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to his grief stricken mother, son and other relatives, our profoundest sympathy

and sincerest condolence in their sad bereavement.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be placed on the records of Division 5, Citizens Guard, and that a copy of the same be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the relatives of our late comrade.

Signed on behalf of Division 5, Citizens Guard.

D. B. SMITH,
Capt. J. H. BLACK,
C. H. FOX,
Committee

The above preamble and resolutions will be handsomely engrossed by Viggo Jacobson

WORK OF HONOLULU ARTISTS.

Third Semi-Annual Exhibit of Kilohana Art League.

New Rooms Commodious and Attractive. Exceptionally Fine Exhibits.

If convenient and appropriate surrounding will act as a tonic, the Kilohana Art League ought to experience a new lease of life, which will give that organization more prominence than it enjoys even at the present day.

The spring exhibition of the league was opened to members last Tuesday in the new quarters at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets. The new rooms, though not large, are arranged conveniently and are quite adequate to the present necessities of the league. In rear of the exhibition hall are apartments that will be used as a studio by D. Howard Hitchcock or turned into dressing rooms in event the league develops along the line of private theatricals.

The rooms are well furnished, and, though no elaborate expenditure has been made up the present time, all is in keeping with the artistic work that adorns the walls. The principal contributors to the exhibition are D. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. R. L. Ogilvie, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss A. H. Parke, Miss M. Beckwith and Mrs. W. M. Graham. A very interesting collection of water colors is ranged along the entrance side of the hall, while on the other sides are shown studies in oils, among which the works of Mr. Hitchcock stand out prominently. The excellence of Allan Hutchinson's handiwork is best shown in a plaster cast portrait of a well known local celebrity. Some beautiful work in pyrography by Mrs. W. M. Graham occupies a prominent place on the stage. Miss R. Nolte exhibits several artistic pieces of China painting. Several pictures by Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. J. S. McGraw and Miss May Mott-Smith are also shown.

Minister Damon believed in a spirit of fairness and favored an allowance of the claim and the Government giving a recompense for what it had taken. On motion of Mr. Morgan the secretary was instructed to forward the petition with the report of the committee to the Legislature.

Mr. Bolte reported from the military committee, favoring the petition of Lieutenant Coyne and others for salaries on a par with the officers of the volunteer organizations when on duty. It was also recommended that Captain Pratt be allowed the salary of a captain. President Dole supported the report of the committee. Under this new order first lieutenants receive \$125 a month and second lieutenants \$116 66 $\frac{2}{3}$. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Hall was well attended by members of the league and their friends who are interested in art and artists of Honolulu. This evening the exhibit will be thrown open to public view and an equally large attendance may be expected.

KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Schools Will be Carried on Under Same System.

At a meeting of contributors to the kindergarten department of the Woman's Board, held in Central Union church parlors yesterday morning, some thirty ladies considered the question of a kindergarten association.

The preamble and constitution of the association as proposed by the Woman's Board was acted upon and accepted.

The society will now be known as the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society.

Any one contributing \$3 annually may become a member.

Free kindergarten schools will be carried on under the same system as that in vogue last year.

TREATY NOT RATIFIED

Japan Should Not be Robbed of Hard Earned Victories.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by J. J. Egan, dated Yokohama, May 10th, concerning the situation in Japan as observed by those outside government circles:

"No news yet of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Chinese Emperor. We expect the Russians are making all the trouble. It is rumored that Japan has been given five days more to think over it. We hope there will be no more war for some time to come, and believe Japanese should have all the territory they have won by their hard work and good fighting."

The exhibition of Hawaiian land shells at the Bishop Museum, which has been so attractive for the past two weeks, will close next Saturday. More than three thousand trays of shells were contributed. A. F. Judd, Jr., took the first prize, Wm. Keo the second. On Friday and Saturday the museum is open to the public from 10 until 5.

LAST SESSION OF COUNCILS.

Several Matters Referred to Coming Legislature.

More Rebellion Funds Appropriated. Petition of Liquor Dealers—New Hawaiian Company Authorized

What was without doubt the final session of the Advisory Councils was held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Legislative hall. Twelve members were present at the opening, and later Mr. Emmeluth was rung up to obtain the necessary thirteen.

Prof. Hosmer reported for the Judiciary Committee upon the petition of the liquor dealers for remuneration for losses amounting to over \$10,000, incurred by the enforced closing during the existence of martial law. The Judiciary Committee recommended that the petition be refused, on the ground that the license provided for closing saloons on election days and such other occasions as the Minister of the Interior deemed advisable. Mr. Morgan requested that the petition be read. It contains a detailed account of the estimated expenses of each concern, and shows that \$2300 in licenses was paid during a time which they were not allowed to keep open.

President Dole said he felt that it would be necessary to either put the petition aside or refer it to the Legislature. So far as the legal claim was concerned, he said the petitioners had none. The liquor business is a menace and its existence merely a matter of public suffering.

Minister Damon believed in a spirit of fairness and favored an allowance of the claim and the Government giving a recompense for what it had taken. On motion of Mr. Morgan the secretary was instructed to forward the petition with the report of the committee to the Legislature.

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On motion of the Attorney-General the secretary was instructed to have the Constitution of the Republic and the laws passed by the Councils printed and bound for the Legislature. Minister Damon suggested that the secretary advertise for tenders for printing. Mr. Morgan thought so too, remarking that many of the bills for printing had been little more than robbery. The bill for administering oaths came up for third reading and was put over to the Legislature. No more business being offered, the Councils adjourned.

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High Grade Manures to any Analysis Always on hand made to order

A. F. COOKE. Agent.

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From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery and toilet soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, whether simple or hereditary, from becoming life-long afflictions.

Mother's Remedy

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDY will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, distressing, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical, and permanent.

Mother's Remedy

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair, mailed free to any address.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Bark "Paul Leiberg" and "J. C. Thaler" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS— Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A FINE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC;

in the latest styles. A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERE, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CHAPE, &c.

TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment; Silks, Satins, Stiffeners, Stiffening, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Tents, Tablecloths, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutters, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Safflower Oil and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Burlap, Filterpress Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron,

Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Sleeper Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

—ALSO—

Hawaiian Su-ar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

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H. HACKFELD & CO.

Pacific Trading

COMPANY.

Near Custom House, Honolulu,

Imported and Dealer in

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Provisions,

Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

Japanese Manufacture

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

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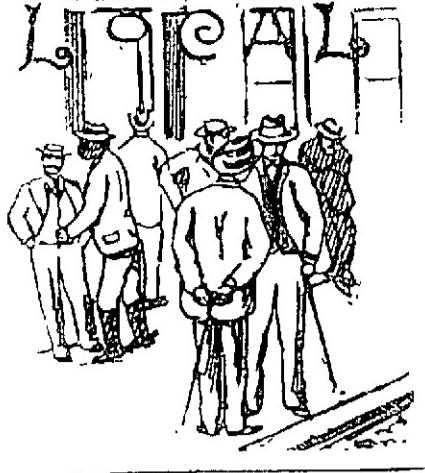
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Publishers of Liberator Hawaii and Music.

1617-em

Illustrated Catalogue

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF KAUAI.



Regular Quarterly Session Held In
Lihue Government School

MEETING CALLED FOR OCTOBER

Teachers Will be Allowed Three Days.
Interesting Papers Read—Attendance
Good But Not What Was Wanted.
Officers For Coming Year Elected.

Queen Victoria's birthday.

Bishop Willis and wife returned
by the Kinau.

Dr. Armitage returns to Maui
today by the Kinau.

Eight passengers returned from
the Volcano by the Kinau.

The Lehua arrived early last
night. She is anchored in naval
row.

F. W. Damon will return in
about two weeks from his regular
annual tour of the islands.

Athletes at Punahoa are practic-
ing diligently for field day in June.
There will be entries for nearly all
the events.

E. D. Tenney will return from
Hawaii by the Claudine Sunday
morning, that vessel making a spe-
cial call for him at Kohala.

Judge Hapai of Hilo, who has
been in the city on a short business
trip, will return to his home by the
Kinau today.

D. Howard Hitchcock will go to
Hilo on the Kinau today, where he
expects to spend some three months
with his family.

The teachers and school children
have taken up McInerny's "ad-
competition." A large number of
communications have been re-
ceived.

Several members of a noted
smuggling ring up North are still
in the city awaiting developments.
Opium Brown is about due on one
of his periodical visits.

Speaking of cables and breaking
the barriers of isolation, the Ha-
waiian Hardware Company has
some beautiful Haviland china
ware for sale at prices to suit the
times.

Joseph Pritchard, one of the most
efficient electricians in the islands,
has accepted a position with the
Kona-Kau Telephone and Tele-
graph Company, Limited. Mr.
Pritchard's services were highly
valued by L. S. Aungst, late man-
ager of the Mutual Company. As
secretary of the Kona organization,
Mr. Aungst is able to materially
advance the interest of a faithful
and capable employee.

FRENCH COMMISSIONER DEAD.

Monsieur Henri Leon Verleye a
Victim of Heart Disease.

Taken Suddenly Ill Yesterday Afternoon
and Expired Shortly After—May Be
Taken to France for Interment.

Monsieur Henri Leon Verleye,
French Commissioner, was found
dead in bed last night at his home
on Beretania street.

Yesterday afternoon deceased
found it necessary to call a physi-
cian, so acutely was he suffering
from an affection of the heart.

Towards evening he seemed
much improved and retired without
apparent suffering. When Mrs.
Verleye went into her husband's
room early last night she was
shocked by the clammy feeling of
his hands.

Among the visitors present was the
Rev. V. Boyer, of Waimea, Kauai,
who responded to an invitation from
the secretary to address the meeting
with a few appropriate remarks. He
expressed pleasurable surprise at
what he had seen and heard during
the day. The reverend gentleman as-
sured the association of pleasure
it would afford him to carry back to
his friends in the United States the
high standard of educational matters
here in the island of Kauai as well as
the other islands, etc. The association
then adjourned to meet again at Lihue,
Wednesday, October 2, 1895, closing
one of the most profitable and
pleasant gatherings of this enthu-
siastic organization.

After the convention, a number of
teachers passed an exceedingly de-
lightful evening at the very pretty
home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexan-
der who entertained their friends with
vocal and instrumental music. Re-
freshments were served during the
evening. Among those present were
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gibson, of Wal-
mea; Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, of
Kapaa; Miss Kate Lindsay and Miss
Jennie Kammer.

No Scarletina Scare.

J. A. Scott, manager of the Hilo
Sugar Company and other Hilo
residents recently arrived state that
there is no cause for a scarlatina
scare in that district. While it is
true that a few cases have appeared,
there is no unusual spread of the
disease nor does it exist in a partic-
ularly malignant form.

CRUISE OF THE LEHUA.

Watching for Opium Brown—Re-
ported Result of Voyage.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

M. N. Sanders was a passenger by
the Kinau yesterday. He caught

the steamer at Lahaina yesterday
morning shortly before 8 o'clock,
being rowed from the revenue cutter
Lehua, which was cruising toward
Lanai. As the boat was nearing the
Kinau, passengers aboard the steamer
shouted, "Here comes the Admiral."

It is said the cutter made a grand
haul of opium and ran across several
 filibustering expeditions while on
her present trip. The booty is ex-
pected to be brought into port at any
moment. Owing to usual reticence
it was impossible to verify the above.

The Lehua was at Kahului Mon-
day night and cruised around Lanai
during that night, reaching Lahaina
early Tuesday morning. The cutter
continued her cruise after putting
Sanders aboard the Kinau.

It is about time for Opium Brown
to drop in on one of his periodical
trips, and in the hope of catching
him red handed the Lehua will
cruise about places where Brown is
supposed to rendezvous. It is known
for a fact that some fish were
caught during the present voy-
age of the Lehua.

CUPID WAS REFUSED BAIL.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Conti-
nued Until Next Friday.

Special Term of Supreme Court—Judge
Bickerton Absent on Account of
Illness—Ruling of Court.

The special term of the Supreme
Court, to hear the habeas corpus case
of Jonah Kalanianaole, was opened at
10 o'clock yesterday morning. There

were five numbers, as follows:

First, "Dictation," by Mrs. J. B.
Alexander, first assistant at Lihue.
This proved to be a very interesting
paper, and held the undivided attention
of all the teachers present, many of
whom expressed the opinion that it
was one of the most able essays ever
read before this association.

Second, "Phonics," by Mrs. H. Z.
Austin, first assistant, Kapaa. Mrs.
Austin formed the teachers present
into a class and used them as children
to illustrate her method, which was
well received.

Third, "Tonic Sol-Fa," by J. B.
Alexander, principal at Lihue. The
Professor illustrated this very popular
method of teaching vocal music in
public schools with a class of native
Hawaiian children from his school,
who, by their proficiency, excited the
surprise and admiration of all present.

At the conclusion of this number, it
being past the noon hour a recess was
taken until 2 o'clock. Upon reassem-
bling of the teachers the remaining
numbers of the programme were
taken up, the next being a select reading
by Mrs. Rosalie Weir, second as-
istant at Kapaa. Subject, "Only
Sixteen," a temperance story. This
was well rendered, and being the first
of the kind before the association,
proved very acceptable.

A paper on "Annual Meetings" was
read by B. Brightwell, first assistant
at Hanapepe. This completed the
programme. The next in order was
the reading of the secretary's report,
which was adopted as read.

It appears the attendance of the
teachers at these conventions has
been so irregular and unsatisfactory,
owing to the inconvenience of a jour-
ney of forty miles or more each way,
which some of them are compelled to
make, that a change in the time of
holding and the duration of each con-
vention was necessary. The secretary
was instructed to ascertain by letter
which was best suited the convenience of a majority
of the teachers, and then submit
such place to the Board of Education
for their approval. All of which was
done, and as a result the Teachers'
Association of Kauai will in future
convene the first Wednesday of Octo-
ber each year for a three days' session
to be held at the Government school-
house at Lihue, teachers from dis-
tance being allowed, in addition to the
three days, such time as is necessary
to reach place of meeting as above.

The convention then resolved itself
into a committee of the whole and pro-
ceeded to elect officers for the ensuing
year as follows: President, W. I.
Wells; vice-president, Miss Augusta
Bruce; secretary, J. B. Alexander;
treasurer, Mrs. H. Z. Austin. The
chairman then appointed the follow-
ing committee on programme: T. H.
Gibson, Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Mrs.
Rosalie Weir, Miss Mabel Lampman,
Miss Jennie Kammer, B. Brightwell.
Committee on permanent organization:
H. Z. Austin, T. H. Gibson, W.
I. Wells. A resolution of thanks to
William H. Rice, Jr., the justly popular
proprietor of the Fair View Hotel,
Lihue, for his uniform courtesy, kind-
ness and liberality to the members of
the association during the year, was
passed unanimously.

Mr. Neumann offered no objection
to the continuance, though he was
ready to argue the case. The Court
named Friday, the 31st, for hearing
the case.

Counsel for petitioner asked that
bail be allowed, and quoted sections
in support of the claim.

Judge Hartwell held that bail was
not admissible in the case. He cited
ruling to bear out the contention.

There was considerable discussion pro
and con. Mr. Thurston took the
ground that if bail was allowed in this
case, it would mean that all those
convicted by the Military Commission
could regain freedom in the same
manner. This was no ordinary case, it
was vastly more important than ordi-
nary crimes. The petitioner was tried
and convicted of having attempted to
overthrow the Government. No par-
ticular claims have been made in be-
half of this petitioner by counsel, and
no reason was apparent why he should
be admitted to bail and the others
refused.

The Court asked Mr. Neumann if
there were any special circumstances
it would afford him to carry back to
his friends in the United States the
high standard of educational matters
here in the island of Kauai as well as
the other islands, etc. The association
then adjourned to meet again at Lihue,
Wednesday, October 2, 1895, closing
one of the most profitable and
pleasant gatherings of this enthu-
siastic organization.

Having heard the arguments of
counsel on both sides, and deeming
it essential to review them or to
comment thereupon, our judg-
ment is that we decline to admit the
petitioner to bail. The order of the
Court is that the petitioner be remanded
to custody of the respondent, to be pro-
duced again before this court on Friday, the 31st, at 10
o'clock a.m.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from this
disease when Chamberlain's Congh
Remedy is freely given. It liquefies
the tough mucus and aids its ex-
pectoration. It also lessens the
severity and frequency of paroxysms
of coughing, and insures a speedy
recovery. There is not the least
danger in giving the remedy to
children or babies, as it contains no
injurious substance. For sale by all
medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO.,
Agents.

PEACE AGAIN IN NICARAGUA.

United States Protectorate Over
Whole of Central America

GRESHAM REPORTED VERY ILL

Cleveland Will Visit Europe If He Is Not
Renominated—George Gould Sued.
Serum to Cure Cancer—Flood to Pre-
vent Japanese from Reaching Pekin.

LONDON, May 3.—It is officially an-
nounced that as a result of the com-
munications between the Earl of
Kimberly, Secretary of State for For-
eign Affairs, Senor Christanto Me-
dina, the Salvadorean Minister, acting
for Nicaragua and American Am-
bassador Bayard, the British Govern-
ment has agreed if the Nicaraguan
Government addresses a note to Rear
Admiral Stephenson accepting the
terms of the British ultimatum and
undertaking under the guarantee of
Salvador that the indemnity will be
paid in London within a fortnight the
British fleet will leave Corinto. The
other claims of Great Britain against
Nicaragua will be settled by a joint
committee.

The present Government of Great
Britain would not view with disfavor
the United States protectorate over the
whole of Central America. Indeed,
during the present investigations the
Earl of Kimberley said that under cer-
tain circumstances it would perhaps
have been better for the United States
to proclaim a protectorate over Central
America and make herself responsible
for the acts of its people.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD VERIFIES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Depart-
ment of State received this afternoon
a telegram from Ambassador Bayard,
stating that Great Britain accepted
the guarantee made by Salvador for
the payment of the indemnity by Ni-
caragua in London within a fortnight,
and as soon as Nicaragua confirms it
and so informs the British Admiral,
the admiral is instructed to leave Co-
rinto.

The above official statement, given
out at the State Department after 4
o'clock this afternoon, may be re-
garded as chronicling the passage of
the acute phase of the difficulty be-
tween Great Britain and Nicaragua,
which at one time, perhaps, threat-
ened to involve the United States. It
cannot be doubted that Nicaragua will
promptly confirm the arrangement,
as the British fleet will leave Corinto
as soon as notice of the action of the
British Foreign Office can be com-
municated to Admiral Stephenson,
which, by the way, might be sooner
had not the Nicaraguans purposely
interrupted the communication by
cable directly between the foreign
office and the admiral.

Keeley Must Tell His Cure

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.), May 3.—
Judge Myers of the Federal Court, in
granting the petition of W. F. John-
son, of Topeka, who sued Dr. Keeley
for \$100,000 damages, rules that
Keeley must make known the ingre-
dients of the bichloride of gold com-
pound. Johnson alleges that he was
made a physical wreck by the gold
treatment.

George Gould Sued

TRENTON (N. J.), May 2.—Suit was
begun by Zella Nicolaus in the Su-
preme Court this morning to recover
\$40,000 from George J. Gould. De-
fendant was given thirty days to
answer summons.

MOSQUITO RESERVATION NO MORE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Nic-
araguan Government has done away
with the Mosquito reservation, which
has been the cause of so much trouble,
and incorporated it as a State of Ni-
caragua with the Department of Ze-
laya, after the President of the Repub-
lic. This action has been officially
communicated to the State Depart-
ment.

The significance of the movement
has attracted little public attention,
but it is stated by officials that it in-
volves greater complications than the
armed occupation of Corinto. Now
that the latter crisis is passed,
officials are turning their attention to
what Great Britain will do towards
Nicaragua's cause in creating the new
State, and thus indirectly termin-
ating all British authority or influence
in the old Mosquito country.

GRESHAM SERIOUSLY ILL.

Gastralgia and Congestion of the Liver
the Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of
State Gresham is seriously ill. That
there is immediate danger is denied
by his physician, Dr. Krogstad, who
says the secretary is doing very well.

He describes the complaint as gastr-
algia, with congestion of the liver.
The patient suffers at times extreme
pain. Mr. Gresham's temperature to-
night was quite satisfactory, indicat-
ing very little fever.

The secretary has had several like
attacks since his residence here. He
was taken on Tuesday last with severe
pain in his stomach, which increased
to intense agony, affecting his nervous
system and leaving him weak.

Restless days and nights followed, so
although he is regarded as having im-
proved somewhat, his condition causes
alarm. A similar attack about two
months ago was much less severe than
this.

Absolute rest is regarded as impera-
tive, and orders have been given that
no business from the state department,
however important, shall be brought
to him, although he has been told of
the peaceful outcome of the Nicara-
guan situation. He expressed his
great satisfaction at the news, and at
the fact that it had come to him when
he had felt that he was going to be
laid up for some time.

Mr. Cleveland receives bulletins of
the secretary's condition every few
hours, and has sent a message of sym-
pathy to Mrs. Gresham. Words of en-
couragement have also been spoken by
other officials and members of the
diplomatic corps. Dr. Krogstad says
there has been no consultations of
physicians yet, and he has great hopes
that none will be necessary.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, No. 1, per bag of 100 pounds,
from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per month.

Medium Bread per pound, from 2,000
to 2,500 pounds per month.

Salmon, salt per barrel, from 17 to 23
barrels per month.

Sugar, No. 2, per pound, from 600 to
700 pounds per month.

Tea, per pound, from 30 to 50 pounds
per month.

Beans, per pound, from 10 to 20
pounds per month.

Potatoes, per pound, from 100 to
150 pounds per month.

Onions, per pound, from 100 to 150
pounds per month.

Soap, per pound, from 100 to 150
pounds per month.

Kerosene Oil, best per case, from 8 to
10 cases per month.

Lamp Chumbers

SEVEN COMPANIES FORMED.

Officers of Citizens Guard Elected at Meetings Last Night

CONTEST KEEN IN SOME QUARTERS.

Unanimous Sentiment in Favor of a Reunion—Collections Taken Up to Carry It Out—Captains to Appoint Orderly and Quartermaster Sergeants—Etc.

(From Wednesday's Daily,) The respective squads of the Citizens Guard met last night and perfected company formation.

Division 1, which comprises Honolulu, is made up of seven companies. The election was keenly contested in some of the companies, while in others, notably the Fourth, nominations were made unanimous. The attendance at all the meetings was more than representative. Collections were taken up for the reunion to be given by the Guards at an early date. The appointment of orderly and quartermaster sergeants were, in some instances, left to the discretion of the captains. These will be selected today and tomorrow. A major commanding the organization is to be elected at once. Captain McStockier will likely be named.

Following are the officers elected:

FIRST COMPANY.

B. F. Dillingham, captain; J. C. Lorenzen, first lieutenant; W. E. Werrick, second lieutenant; W. O. Atwater, W. C. Parke, A. W. Crockett, W. E. Gedde, sergeants; W. H. Mason, A. A. Montano, C. Sterling, N. P. Jacobson, corporals.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by the captain at a future date.

SECOND COMPANY.

F. J. Lowrey, captain; George F. Castle, first lieutenant; C. M. Cooke, second lieutenant; S. McKeague, orderly sergeant; E. Benner, quartermaster sergeant; H. F. Wichman, first sergeant; T. B. Lansing, second sergeant; L. H. Dee, third sergeant; Dr. Grossman, fourth sergeant; C. F. Beardmore, first corporal; J. D. Tregloan, second corporal; H. J. Biart, third corporal; E. Kopke, fourth corporal.

THIRD COMPANY.

C. R. Ripley, captain; J. S. B. Pratt, first lieutenant; Jon. Shaw, second lieutenant; Henry Smith, first sergeant; C. Bolte, second sergeant; C. J. Hedemann, third sergeant; C. Crabbe, fourth sergeant; E. A. Jones, first corporal; E. Bailey, second corporal; Martin Smith, third corporal; Geo. R. Grau, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by Captain Ripley today.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Dr. C. B. Wood, captain; Wray Taylor, first lieutenant; H. H. Williams, second lieutenant; H. A. Parmelee, orderly sergeant; F. B. Auernbach, quartermaster sergeant; J. M. Ost, first sergeant; E. P. Chapin, second sergeant; J. M. Sims, third sergeant; John McLean, fourth sergeant; H. G. Wooten, first corporal; A. Reynolds, second corporal; J. Batchelor, third corporal; A. W. Clark, fourth corporal.

FIFTH COMPANY.

George H. Greene, captain; P. J. Veiller, first lieutenant; John Dower, second lieutenant; Thomas E. Cook, orderly sergeant; E. Moosman, quartermaster sergeant; R. I. Green, first sergeant; A. P. Brown, second sergeant; Peter High, third sergeant; Gus Rose, fourth sergeant; H. Schneider, first corporal; C. H. Thurnton, second corporal; Henry Peters, third corporal; A. T. Smith, fourth corporal.

SIXTH COMPANY.

T. B. Murray, captain; Charles Lind, first lieutenant; W. P. O'Brien, second lieutenant; J. T. Copeland, first sergeant; F. Wolters, second sergeant; O. S. Williamson, third sergeant; Otto Graef, fourth sergeant; D. Lamar, first corporal; F. Gertz, second corporal; H. Swift, third corporal; P. Quinn, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed today by Captain Murray.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

E. Hingley, captain; C. L. Brown, first lieutenant; P. O'Sullivan, second lieutenant; J. L. Dumas, first sergeant; C. L. Dwight, second sergeant; R. L. Andrews, third sergeant; E. L. Doyle, fourth sergeant; C. H. Purdy, first corporal; H. Zerbe, second corporal; A. Bolster, third corporal; W. H. Cummings, fourth corporal.

The orderly and quartermaster sergeants will be appointed by Captain Hingley Thursday night.

COURT MARTIAL FINDINGS.

Lieut King Exonerated—Burgett Cashiered—Dunbar Discharged.

Findings of the recent court-martial were made public last night. For committing an assault on Corporal C. Johnson of Company F, Dunbar was sentenced to pay a fine and be dishonorably discharged. In the service Lieutenant Lieut. A. Burgett was found guilty of a wrong while on duty and forced to resign from the National Guard and to date from May 12th.

Charges in the case of Lieut.

ant George W. R. King included "misbehavior before the enemy, in violation of the forty-second article of war, with the specifications that he, while commanding a detachment of Company E on the evening of Wednesday, January 9, 1895, after having been ordered to move to the head of Pauoa valley, did violate said order by halting his command and encamping at a point a mile more or less from the head of said Pauoa valley; and that he did encamp his command on that night without causing a sufficient guard to be posted about the camp."

The court found accused not guilty. He was acquitted in consequence.

LATEST NEWS FROM KOHALA.**Renewed Activity in Educational and Literary Circles.**

Plenty of Rain and Crops Looking Up. Better Mail Service—Many Visitors.

KOHALA (Hawaii). May 20. The weather remains showery, though the wet spell seems broken. Crops of all kinds look well, and it really seems as though the years of famine were to be succeeded by a year of plenty.

The Honolulu mail service has improved in a most gratifying manner, and a foreign mail is received almost every week.

There has been quite an influx of visitors to Kohala during the past few weeks. T. R. Walker, Miss Wadehouse and Mr. Holdsworth were all passengers by the last Kinau, and F. W. Damon came overland from Hilo. Dr. Nichols has been here for some weeks. H. F. Wichman made a short business and professional trip as oculist. By this Kinau Miss Wright departs for Honolulu and Mr. Damon for Maui. Dr. and Mrs. Wright contemplate a trip to Honolulu soon.

The schools are all busy preparing for their closing exercises previous to the midsummer vacation, which occurs in a few weeks.

A teachers' meeting, the first since the election of officers, was held last Friday. It was a most pleasing success. An object lesson conducted by Mr. Bell, principal of the Ainakea school, in which all took part, was the chief feature of the meeting. An instructive paper on the subject of teaching was read by Miss Logan, principal of the Makapala school. Another attractive feature of the meeting was the question-box, which was well patronized. Hereafter a meeting will be held every month. The officers are: Mr. Bell, president; Miss E. Atkins, vice-president: Rev. Mr. Bird, secretary.

A public subscription dance is announced for the evening of May 24th.

Planting is going on all over the district. Hilo is putting in a new mill.

Within the last few days two vessels have cleared from Mahukona and one from Honoipo, both loaded with sugar for San Francisco.

The first regular meeting of the literary circle since its three months' vacation is announced for the evening of Wednesday, the 29th inst. A full attendance is expected. Besides the usual features of entertainment, four papers of general interest will be read.

Senator Culom Coming.

Senator Shelby M. Culom, of Illinois, is now visiting all points of interest in California, and is being tendered receptions wherever he goes. At present he is in San Francisco, and, according to a late paper of that city, will extend his visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Unless there has been some change in the senator's plans, he will arrive here by the Australia next Monday.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stumm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a seige of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stumm is foreman of Merriam's confectionary establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. For sale by all medical dealers. BESS & SMITH & CO., Agents.

The Salvation Army is making arrangements for an excursion and one day's camp at Pearl City on Tuesday, June 12th. Tickets are on sale at Hobron's drug store, Thrumb's book store and the Salvation Army barracks.

Charges in the case of Lieut.

SMALL MISSIONARY LANDS.

Less Than One Per Cent. of Arable Territory Went to Them.

FACTS ABOUT THEIR DIVISION.

Curtis J. Lyons States a Few Truths on a Much-Mooted Question—Missionaries Sons Held 1:50 Out of 100,000 Acres of Tillable Soil, Etc. Etc.

In a late publication is the following paragraph over the editor's signature.

"From 1820 down to 1846, the period during which the Land Commission, organized and conducted by the missionaries, divided the lands between the people, the chiefs and the king, which is the period during which President Dole says in his inaugural address, the king was swayed by the light of the new civilization—the native population had fallen off to less than 110,000. An examination of the records kept during this illuminated cycle will show that the titles to a large portion of the tillable lands of the kingdom (the italics are mine) had found their way into the hands of the missionary workers, the consideration being love and affection."

I do not know what "records"

could have been examined by the writer, but I do know from personal observation and research, extending

through nearly thirty years of

study and labor connected with

land matters in all parts of these

islands, that not one per cent. of the

tillable lands of the then kingdom

were all passengers by the last

Kinau, and F. W. Damon came

overland from Hilo. Dr. Nichols

has been here for some weeks.

H. F. Wichman made a short busi-

ness and professional trip as

oculist. By this Kinau Miss Wright

departs for Honolulu and Mr.

Damon for Maui. Dr. and Mrs.

Wright contemplate a trip to Hon-

olulu soon.

The facts and figures connected

with this matter are all in black

and white, are open to investigation

and can be consulted or pub-

lished as occasion may require.

Just at the present moment I will

take the particular district of the

island of Hawaii which is par-

excellence the cane-producing district

of that island.

From Waipio valley on the

north to the Wailuku river on the

south is fifty miles along the coast.

A strip two miles wide along the

shore includes the cane land of

Hamakua and Hilo. The lands as

they were divided were sections

running from the sea up toward the

mountains, all crossed by the Gov-

ernment road. At the first-men-

tioned date you could traverse the

entire distance and not cross a

single missionary land.

From Pololu around to Mahu-

kona, twenty miles through Kohala,

the same thing was true excepting

the strip was three miles in width.

In all that 100,000 acres of land

the mission premises of less than

ten acres was all the missionary

land there was. In Hilo village

south of the Wailuku, there was

the small land of Punahoa given

to the mission and afterwards

awarded by the Land Commission.

All or'ers will be given prompt atten-

tion, and estimates furnished for Light-

ing and Power Plants; also attention is

given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,

3940 Manager

Begs to announce to his friends and the

public in general

That he has opened the above Sa-

lonon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.

under the immediate supervision of a Compo-

nt Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF —

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-

class manufactories, has been obtained, and

will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where

the cue can participate.

1893 by F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

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OF "A ROTTEN CIVILIZATION."

Reviewer Finds Good Example in Recent Publication.

LIES UPON MISSIONARIES.

Hated for President Dole—Obscenity in Poetry—Congregational Investigating Committee the Only Good Suggestion—Misrepresentation of Hawaii

MR. EDITOR:—In this small community the advent of a new enterprise in literature is a noticeable event. Especially so when it takes the ambitious form of a monthly periodical, which presumes careful preparation.

On glancing over the pages of the Hawaiian, we notice at once that it is only the Holomua in a new and monthly issue. That defunct concern, by happy transmigration of soul, reappears in a more ambitious form.

The bowing of the editor to his audience is singularly polite. He writes "Remember that scurrility, rancor and spite are never to be tolerated in any dignified discussion of differences." He then proceeds, in nearly all of the remaining pages of the magazine, to evolve scurrility, rancor, spite and, finally, obscenity. He reminds us of the Arizona editor who, in his first issue, announced that "only the most refined language of modern civilization will be found in our pages," and then follows with an editorial, beginning with: "If that bulldozing skunk, who edits a rival paper around the corner, don't come off his perch," etc.

The editor of the Hawaiian hates missionaries, and he hates the present Government. He wants to kick missionaries, pull their noses, bite off their ears, wipe the floor with them. He thanks God that the torch of indignation against them, which was first lighted here many years ago by a ship captain who was put in the calaboose for getting drunk and being noisy, has been handed down to him for holy keeping. He will keep it, and waive it above his head on these sunshiny shores. He has abandoned his rich coffee plantations on Hawaii, his great law practice in Honolulu, and after recruiting his means from novel sources, will see it that the torch of indignation never goes out. He even abandons "The Isles of Champaigne," which he did not create, to settle in these Isles of Hawaii, and adopts a business occupation, the hatred of missionaries. Poor missionaries! Bleeding and torn missionaries!

Naturally, he engages Captain Julius A. Palmer, Jr., as an assistant in his new occupation. Captain Palmer is the author of a treatise titled, "About Mushrooms," published by Lee & Shepard. A more desirable person could not be had to aid in cultivating this mushroom literature of the Pacific. It was a sorry day for the missionaries, and Mr. Dole, when these "twin relics of barbarism" sat down here to hate in common. As the locomotive said when two bull calves squared away at it on the track, "I must hope for the best." The missionaries and the President must only hope against hope when these bull calves face them, and throw them off the track of the new civilization. It is, of course, useless to seriously consider the matter contained in the Hawaiian. It is the old story, the old accusation repeated for seventy years in every forecastle, by every man who has been on "the reef," by every one socially ostracised here, by every beach-comber.

All of these men have grievances, and must get even with somebody. The Hawaiian says: "But are the missionaries to be charged with having destroyed the Hawaiian race, as well as with having converted their property? Most assuredly yes."

"The titles to a large portion of the tillable lands of the kingdom had found their way into the hands of the missionary workers, the consideration being love and affection."

Of President Dole it says, "He systematically elaborated a falsehood in 1892 which his subsequent conduct has impeached."

Not content with this stuff the Hawaiian drops the missionary and goes in for a free fight. It attacks every one without distinction.

"Do not allow any cloak to cover its Polynesian Mongolian-American-German-Micronesian-Half-white and ALL ROTTEN CIVILIZATION."

Here all classes—royalists, republicans, independents—are classed in an "all rotten civilization." There are many more pages to the same effect. The editor is dreadfully depressed because the missionaries did not seek the kingdom of heaven, instead of the lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Mr. Moody, the revivalist, once said that the most ungrateful man he ever dealt with was an inebriate who constantly rose during the meeting and exclaimed: "Why don't yer per-shoo right us-noss?" Here we have Mr. Moody's man, crossing the seas, to ask us here, in and out of season, why we don't "per shoo right us-noss?"

Prose is quite insufficient to express the burning thoughts of the editor of the Hawaiian, who did not write the "Isles of Champaigne." He jumps into verse and rivals Joaquin Miller at his worst. Perhaps the doggerel of the Hawaiian is its best feature. "A rotten civilization" will take anything. On page 56 it becomes doubtful whether the editor kneels at the feet of Oscar Wilde or Oscar Wilde kneels at his feet. However, that is not of much consequence. The editor is in the position of the boy who said to the school ma'am: "I've got myself dirty; you can't spank me without getting your own hands muddy."

The editor especially hates President Dole. He does it in prose and verse. Why shouldn't he? That's what he is here for. Bob Wilson hates Dole, too; so does Billy Cornwall; so

do Bush and Nawahi. When the editor of the Hawaiian airs his hatred, the President can only repeat the words, as Mark Twain tells the story, of the man who returned home and found his wife and children carried off by the Indians and his house burned down. After contemplating the scene, he mournfully observed, "This is too ridiculous."

It is a curious circumstance that the Hawaiian race contributes no general article to the magazine. An article signed by a native has apparently been "doctored to death." Imported talent does all of the original work. It is declared in the announcement that the object of the magazine is secured by "bringing the highest class of thoughtful Hawaiian literature within the reach of Americans and Hawaiians," which means, in fact, that Captain Palmer and Mr. Hayne have joined forces in getting even with a "rotten civilization." The highest class of "thoughtful Hawaiian literature" is exhibited in the obscene references of the final page, and, no doubt, was presented in order to show the Editor at his best.

In one opinion we cordially agree with the Hawaiian, and that is, that "the Congress of the United States shall send down a committee to investigate and make an authoritative report." This should be done. The more exhaustive it is, the better it will be for the missionary. Even the performance of the "Shaunraun" at the Music Hall, last year, will not be more amusing than the spectacle of the Editor of the Hawaiian on the witness stand, when called to bring out his facts.

As he has definitely libelled a class of men, we would suggest that a civil suit for damages by one or more of them might enable him to substantiate his charges. He thirsts for blood. Why not give him some?

On the whole, it has been a decided fall from the Holomua to the Hawaiian, excepting only in the line of doggerel verse. Probably the Editor of this magazine has concluded that it is his mission to give doggerel to our "rotten civilization." It is a pity that Captain Palmer could not remain to engage in the business of reviewing the lost literature of the native people.

REVIEW.

EASTER LILIES

DEDICATED TO MRS. SANFORD H. DOLE.

Ob! Easter lilies pure and fair
Springing from earth's dark mold,
What light and beauty sweet and rare,
Your waxen leaves enfold!
We give you welcome flowers of
spring,
An emblem to our hearts, you bring
Of Him, who on the Easter morn,
Arose from death's dark tomb,
With light and beauty to adorn
This world of sin and gloom,
To thee, Ob! Savior Christ our king,
The heart's best welcome would we bring.

Memorial Day Invitation.

The following letter, inviting the N. G. H. to the observances of Memorial Day, was received at Military Headquarters yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, GEO. W. DE LONG POST,
POST NO. 45, G. A. R.,
HONOLULU, H. I., May 20, 1895.

COLONEL R. H. MCLEAN,
Commanding N. G. H.
DEAR SIR:—The members of this Post hereby extend to you, and, through you, the officers and men of your command, an invitation to unite with us in the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1895.

Per order of the Committee.
(Signed) H. I. EATON,
Adjutant.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON SMITH & CO., Agents.

Said a superstitious native yesterday, "Something is going to happen. We are having meteors, waterspouts, large schools of redfish and other terrible indications."

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in moldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING
BROS.,
HOTEL STREET.

SCARLITINA IN HILO.

Whites and Natives Attacked by the Disease—Quarantine.

It was learned from a prominent resident of Hilo, who arrived by the Kinau Tuesday, that scarlitina is raging in his home city. Many children, both white and native, have been attacked by the epidemic. It has been found necessary to institute a rigid quarantine. On account of the news many persons who intended going to Hilo have changed their minds and will remain until the danger is over.

In this connection it was learned that the natives in Hilo have resorted to a dangerous method of avoiding quarantine, of which they stand in mortal terror.

Instead of calling on a physician for treatment, they hide themselves and resort to their own modes, which consists of an awa wad chewed to a pasty consistency and plastered on portions of the body affected.

G. WEST,

Commission :: Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

— AND —

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Sawn Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felices, Bent Rims from 1 to 2½ inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alakes and Hotel Streets.

Telephone No. 350. 5378

Look At Your Hands

Are they rough, red or rusty from work or exposure?

You can transform them into smooth, white and refined looking hands by using Hind's Honey and Almond Cream night and morning.

This is a toilet article of merit. It clears the complexion by putting the cuticle in a perfectly healthy condition.

Just the thing for cracked hands, face and lips. Removes freckles, pimpls and scaly eruptions.

Ladies everywhere pronounce it a perfect toilet requisite. Better try it.

Get it at

HOBRON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

State Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

THE PRESIDENT

of the Sport & American News papers of New York, writes as follows:

"With solicitation, I am pleased to offer you the following:

"Over a year ago I was suffering from grippe, which had settled on my system. I tubes and songs to such an extent that the congestion caused constant coughing, and for six months I suffered until cured. I was during this time being treated by the most successful pulmonary specialists in the city of New York, but found no relief until I commenced taking Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, by which I was quickly and permanently cured. A very truly yours,

J. C. WALTERS.

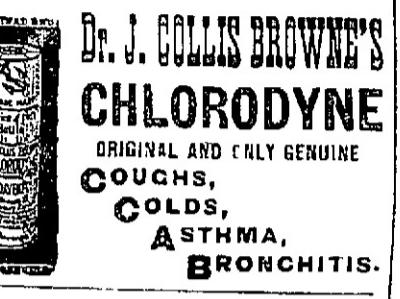
There has never, up to this time, been found a remedy that will so quickly, painlessly and surely relieve and cure the lungs and build up the general health as will ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION, the Food-Medicine, pleasant to take.

50 cts. and \$1.00. Of druggists.

SOLD BY

HOBRON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir. W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—A liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY NATURE, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DROWSINESS, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is THE TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT PLATE THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES 10, 14, 24, 48, and 48, 6d. by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London C.W.



Ayer's Pills

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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